

## ATTACHMENT 7

### **Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form**

*(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)*

Water System Name: PICO WATER DISTRICT

Water System Number: 1910125

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was placed on the District's website on May 30th, and that we provided notice to our customers with their water bills of our posting of the CCR to our website on May 30<sup>th</sup> and June 29<sup>th</sup>, 2013. Further, we certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Mark Grajeda  
Signature: M. Grajeda  
Title: General Manager  
Phone Number: ( 562 ) 692-3756 Date: 7-5-13

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*To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:*

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: When requested.
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- Posting the CCR on the Internet at [www.Picowaterdistrict.net](http://www.Picowaterdistrict.net)
  - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Pico Water District  
CCR Delivery Public Place

1. 7466 Rosemead Bl. – Apartment Building, 48 Units
2. 7553 & 7551 Serapias Ave. – Apartment Building, 48 Units
3. 9050 Carron Dr. – Apartment Building, 212 Units
4. 9214 Mines Ave. – Womens Center
5. 5640 Rosmead Bl. – Apartment Building, 50 Units
6. 5400 Rosemead Bl. – Apartment Building, 41 Units
7. 5600 Rosemead Bl. – Apartment Building, 75 Units
8. 8615 Whittier Bl. – Apartment Building, 81 Units
9. 9021 Beverly Rd. – Apartment Building, 46 Units
10. 5430 Rosemead Bl. – Apartment Building, 65 Units
11. Senior Center

# Water Conservation Tips

There are so many simple ways to save water around your home and yard, and they all start with you.

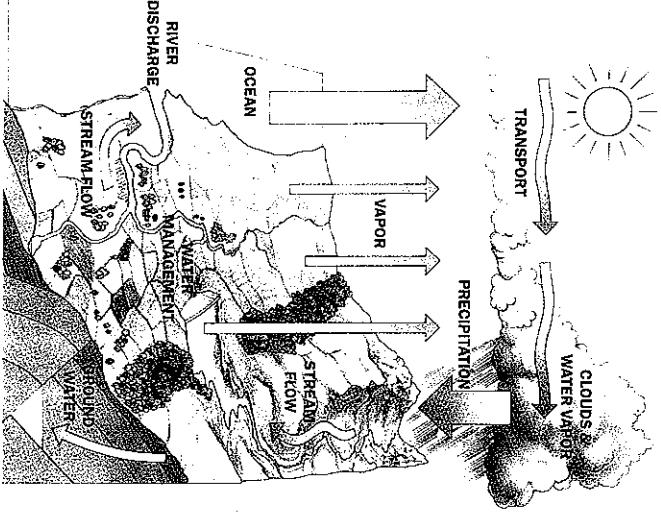
## In Your Home:

- When washing dishes by hand, don't let the water run while rinsing. Fill one sink with wash water and the other with rinse water.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Use the garbage disposal sparingly. Compost vegetable food waste instead and save gallons every time.
- Upgrade older toilets with water efficient models.

## In Your Yard:

- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street.
- Water your lawn and garden in the morning or evening when temperatures are cooler to minimize evaporation.
- Choose shrubs and groundcovers instead of turf for hard-to-water areas such as steep slopes and isolated strips.
- Install covers on pools and spas and check for leaks around your pumps.
- If installing a lawn, select a turf mix or blend that matches your climate and site conditions.

For more information about water conservation, please visit [www.picowatertdistrict.net](http://www.picowatertdistrict.net).



# Pico Water District



**2013 ANNUAL SUPPLY RELIABILITY REPORT**

**Assuring Water Quality**

**Protecting Our Source Dependable**

**River Conservancy**

**PICO WATER DISTRICT**  
100 North Street, Pico Rivera, CA 90660  
F: (562) 375-6666 E: [www.picowatertdistrict.net](http://www.picowatertdistrict.net)

# Pico Water District 2013 Annual Water Quality Report

Results are from testing performed in 2012, in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations.

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE - Mandated for Public Health						
ORGANIC CHEMICALS (mg/L)		Groundwater Range		Primary MCL or PIG	MCLG	Major Source in Drinking Water
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)		Average 0.694 ND-3.2		5 0.056 <sup>a</sup>	—	Erosion of natural deposits; dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE)		ND 0.299 ND-1.5		5 1.7 <sup>b</sup>	4	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticides
INORGANICS		ND ND		—	—	—
Arsenic (ug/L)		1.9 0.09		10 0.004 <sup>c</sup>	—	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass/electronics production
Boron (mg/L)		0.09 0.07-0.13		200 —	—	Discharge from metal refineries; discharge of natural deposits
Chromium (mg/L)		1.19 1.19		50 100	—	Discharge from steel mills; chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ug/L)		2.83 2.1-4		100 12 <sup>d</sup>	—	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge metal factories
Lead (ug/L)		8 ND-16		15 2	—	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers
Copper (mg/L)		0.045 0.001-0.078		1.3 0.3	—	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ug/L)		1.1 0.29		50 2	11 <sup>e</sup>	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from petroleum, glass, metal refineries, discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers
Fluoride (mg/L) as NO <sub>3</sub>		10.1 0.29		30 45 <sup>f</sup>	—	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives that promote tooth health
Nitrate (mg/L) as NO <sub>3</sub>		6.927 0.015		15 0	—	Erosion of natural deposits; natural tanks seepage, natural erosion
Gross Alpha <sup>g</sup>		0.015 0.007		5 0.019	—	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226		0.007		5 0.019	—	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228		5.2		5-1.5-3.2 20	0.43 <sup>h</sup>	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium <sup>i</sup>		5.1-5.3		20	—	Erosion of natural deposits
PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - Mandated for Public Health						
MICROBIALS		Average % Positive		Primary MCL or PIG	MCLG	Major Source in Drinking Water
Total coliform bacteria		0% 0%		5% 0%	0%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and Escherichia coli bacteria		0% 0%		— 0%	—	Human and animal fecal waste
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
Trihalomethanes-THMs (ug/L)		1.92 0.07		80 ND-1.7	—	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids (ug/L)		0.07		60	—	By-products of drinking water disinfection
SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE - For Aesthetic Purposes						
SOURCE GROUND WATER		Average Range		Primary MCL or PIG	MCLG	Major Source in Drinking Water
Aggressive Index (corrosivity)		12.4 0.49		12.4 0.13-0.69	—	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Langelier Index at 60°C		— 49		—	—	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Chloride (mg/L)		49 812		23-75 650-970	500 1,600	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Conductivity (µmhos/cm)		— 0.368		— ND-0.73	— 50	Sedimentation/precipitation when water is exposed to air
Manganese (ug/L)		0.368 12.3		— 9-15	— 5	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc (ug/L)		12.3 98.5		— 7.9-12.0	— 500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (mg/L)		420 290-550		1,000	—	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - For Aesthetic Purposes						
GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS		Average Range		Secondary MCL or PIG	MCLG	Major Source in Drinking Water
Color (color units)		ND 1		ND-ND 1-1	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)		— 1		—	—	—
ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST						
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)		188 16.4		150-210 19-19	—	—
Calcium (mg/L)		87.7		59-110	—	—
Magnesium (mg/L)		— 7.4		— 7.1-7.7	—	—
pH (standard unit)		— 4.5		— 3.9-5.3	—	—
Potassium (mg/L)		— 56.5		46-80	—	—
Sodium (mg/L)		ND		—	—	—
MBAS (mg/L)		— 293		200-350	—	—
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)		— 17.36		11.7-20.5	—	—

**Abbreviations**

ppb/L	Picocuries per liter
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity units
ND	Constituent not detected at the reporting limit
µmhos/cm	Micromhos per centimeter
mg/L	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop per 42,000 gallons)

**Definitions**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Regulatory Action Level (RAL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

(a) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are Federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs).

(b) Gross alpha standard also includes Radium-226 standard.

(c) Running annual average used to calculate average, range and MCL compliance.

(d) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL).

(e) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG).

(f) Testing for Copper and Lead was performed in 2011.

# Pico Water District

## 2013 Annual Water Quality Report

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their consumers. This year's report, also known as the "Consumer Confidence Report", covers testing that was performed in 2012 and in prior years based on testing requirements setup by the State of California Public Health Department. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, how it is tested, what is in it, and how it compares with state and federal limits. We strive to keep you informed about the quality of your water, and to provide a reliable and economic supply that meets all regulatory requirements.

### Where Does My Tap Water Come From and is it Safe to Drink?

All water delivered to Pico Water District customers comes from groundwater wells drilled in our service area. The quality of groundwater delivered to your home is presented in this report. **The 2013 Water Quality Report reflects that the Pico Water District water quality is safe to drink and meets all federal and state requirements for drinking water.**

### How is My Drinking Water Tested?

Your drinking water is tested regularly for unsafe levels of chemicals, radioactivity and bacteria at the source and in the distribution system. We test weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually or less often depending on the substance being tested. State and federal laws allow us to test some substances less than once per year because their levels do not change frequently. All water quality tests are conducted by specially trained technicians working in state-certified laboratories.

### What Are Drinking Water Standards?

The U.S Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. In California, the State Department of Health Services (Department) regulates tap water quality by enforcing limits that are at least as stringent as the USEPA. Historically, California limits are more stringent than the USEPA's.

There are two types of these limits, known as standards. Primary standards protect you from substances that could potentially affect your health. Secondary standards regulate substances that affect the aesthetic qualities of water. Regulations set a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for each of the primary and secondary standards. The MCL is the highest level of a substance that is allowed in your drinking water.

Public Health Goals (PHGs) are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. PHGs provide more information on the quality of drinking water to customers, and are similar to their federal counterparts, Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). PHGs and MCLGs are advisory levels that are non-enforceable. Both PHGs and MCLGs are concentrations of a substance below which there are no known or expected health risks.

### How Do I Read the Water Quality Table?

Although we test for over 100 substances, regulations require us to report only those found in your water. The first column of the water quality table lists the average concentration of a substance detected in your water. The next columns list the range of concentrations found in your drinking water. The next three columns list the MCL, PHG or MCLG, and possible sources that could contribute to the substance being in the water.

To review the quality of your drinking water, compare the highest concentration and the MCL. Check for substances greater than the MCL. Exceedence of a primary MCL does not usually constitute an immediate health threat. Rather, it requires testing the source water more frequently for a short duration. If test results show that the water continues to exceed the MCL, the water must be treated to remove the substance, or the source must be removed from service.

### Why Do I See So Much Coverage in the News About the Quality Of Tap Water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, including viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application,

and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the Department prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). You can also get more information on tap water by logging on to these helpful web sites:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)
- California Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Division: [www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater)
- Water Conservation Tips: [www.bewatertwise.com](http://www.bewatertwise.com)

### Lead In Tap Water

Pico Water District meets all standards for lead in the USEPA Lead and Copper Rule. However, if present elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Pico Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Should I Take Additional Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### Source Water Assessment

Pico Water District conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2002. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to chemical/petroleum processing/storage, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, landfills/dumps, automobile gas stations, fleet/truck/bus terminals, railroad yards/maintenance/fueling areas, motor pools, dry cleaners, automobile repair shops, electrical/electronic manufacturing, sewer collection systems, lumber processing and manufacturing, water supply wells, parking lots/malls, veterinary offices/clinics, fire stations, office buildings/complexes, food processing, research laboratories, rental yards, junk/scrap/salvage yards, automobile body shops, wood/pulp/paper processing and mills, furniture repair/manufacturing, and hospitals. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by asking for a copy in the office.

### If you have any questions about your water, please call the District Office

For more information about this report, or your water quality in general, please call the District Office at **(562) 692-3756**. The Board of Directors meet on the first and third Wednesdays of the month at 6:00 p.m. The meetings are held in the Boardroom at 4843 S. Church Street, anyone from the public is welcome to attend. Additional information about the District, water quality, and tips on water conservation can be found by visiting the District's website at [www.picowaterdistrict.net](http://www.picowaterdistrict.net).

# El distrito de agua de Pico

# Informe Anual de la Calidad del Agua del año 2013

Desde el año 1991, las agencias proveedoras de recursos hidráulicos de California han brindado información sobre el agua que se provee al consumidor. Este informe, también conocido como el "Informe Anual de la Calidad de Agua" cubre estudios hechos en el año 2012 y años anteriores basados en estudios requeridos por el departamento de Salubridad de California. Incluidos en este informe se encuentran detalles sobre el origen del agua usuaria, como se analiza, su contenido, y cómo el contenido compara con los límites estatales y federales. Nos esforzamos por mantenerle informado sobre la calidad de su agua, y proveerle un abastecimiento seguro y económico que cumpla con todos los requisitos regulatorios.

## ¿De dónde proviene el agua que tomo?

Su agua potable proviene de las aguas subterráneas de uno o más pozos profundos excavados en nuestra área de servicio. La calidad del agua que llega a su hogar se presenta en este informe. **I Informe Anual de la Calidad del Agua del año 2013 refleja que la calidad del agua proveída por el Distrito de Pico es sana para beber y asimismo cumple con todos los requisitos federales y estatales.**

## ¿Cómo se analiza mi agua potable?

Su agua potable se analiza regularmente para asegurarnos de que no halle niveles altos de sustancias químicas, de radioactividad o de bacteria en el sistema de distribución y en las tomas de servicios. Estos análisis se llevan a cabo semanal, mensual, trimestral, y anualmente o con menos frecuencia, depende de la sustancia analizada. Bajo las leyes estatales y federales, es permitido analizar algunas sustancias menos frecuentemente que los períodos anuales porque los resultados no cambian tan frecuentemente. Todos los análisis de calidad del agua son conducidos por técnicos especialmente entrenados que trabajan en laboratorios certificados por el estado.

## ¿Cuáles son las normas requeridas para agua potable?

La Agencia Federal de Protección al Medio Ambiente (USEPA) impone los límites de las cantidades de ciertos contaminantes en el agua potable. En California, el Departamento de Servicio de la Salud (Departamento) regula el agua de beber siguiendo normas que por lo menos, son tan estrictas como las normas de USEPA. Históricamente, las normas de California han sido más estrictas que las normas federales.

Hay dos tipos de límites conocidos como normas. Las normas primarias lo protegen de sustancias que podrían afectar su salud. Las normas secundarias regulan sustancias que afectan la calidad estética del agua. Los reglamentos permiten un Nivel de Contaminante Máximo (MCL) por cada norma primaria y secundaria. El MCL es el más alto nivel permitido de cualquier sustancia en su agua.

Las Metas para la Salud Pública (MSP [o PHGs, en inglés]) son establecidas por la agencia estatal de California-EPA. Las PHGs proveen más información con respecto a la calidad del agua, y son similares a los reglamentos federales nombrados Metas para Los Niveles de Contaminante Máximos (MNCM [o MCLGs, en inglés]). Las PHGs y MCLGs son metas a nivel recomendable. Las PHG y MCLG son ambas definidas como los niveles de contaminantes en el agua potable por debajo de los niveles donde no se esperan riesgos a la salud y no son enforzables. Ambos niveles PHG y MCLG son concentraciones de una sustancia en las que no hay riesgos a la salud aún conocidos.

## ¿Cómo interpreto mi informe de calidad del agua?

Aunque analizamos más de 100 sustancias, las normas regulatorias nos exigen que reportemos solo aquellas que se encuentran en el agua potable. La primera columna en la tabla de la calidad de agua muestra la lista de las sustancias detectadas en el agua. La siguiente columna muestra la lista de la concentración promedio y el rango de concentraciones que se ha encontrado en el agua que usted toma. En seguida están las listas del MCL, el PHG y el MCLG, y las probables fuentes u origen de estas sustancias detectadas.

Para revisar la calidad de su agua de beber, compare los valores por encima del promedio, mínimos y máximos, y el Nivel Contaminante Máximo. Revise todos los químicos que se encuentran por encima del Nivel Contaminante Máximo. Si los químicos sobrepasan el Nivel Contaminante Máximo no significa que sea dañino a la salud de inmediato. Más bien, se requiere que se realicen análisis más frecuentemente en el abastecimiento del agua por un corto período. Si los resultados muestran sobrepasar el MCL, el agua debe ser tratada para remover esa sustancia, o el abastecimiento de esta debe decomisionarse.

## ¿Por qué hay tanta publicidad sobre la calidad del agua potable?

Las fuentes del agua potable (de ambas agua de la llave y agua embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, lagunas, embalses, manantiales, y pozos. Al pasar el agua por la superficie de los suelos o por la tierra, se disuelven minerales que ocurren al natural, y en algunas ocasiones, material radioactivo, al igual que pueden levantar sustancias generadas por la presencia de animales o por actividades humanas.

Entre los contaminantes que pueden existir en las fuentes de agua se incluyen:

- Contaminantes microbianos como los virus y la bacteria, los que pueden venir de las plantas de tratamiento de aguas negras, de los sistemas sépticos, de las operaciones de ganadería, y de la vida salvaje;
- Contaminantes inorgánicos, como las sales y los metales, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o como resultado del desagüe pluvial, industrial, o de alcantarillado, producción de gas natural y petróleo, minas y agricultura.
- Pesticidas y herbicidas, los cuales pueden venir de varias fuentes tales como la agricultura, del desagüe pluvial, y de usos residenciales;
- Contaminantes de otras sustancias químicas orgánicas, incluyendo químicos orgánicos volátiles y sintéticos que son productos de procesos industriales y de la producción de petróleo, y que pueden provenir de las estaciones de gasolina, desagües pluviales urbanos, químicos de agricultura, y de sistemas sépticos;
- Contaminantes radioactivos, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o que pueden ser resultados de las actividades de la producción de gas natural y minería.

volátiles y sintéticos que son productos de procesos industriales y de la producción de petróleo, y que pueden provenir de las estaciones de gasolina, desagües pluviales urbanos, químicos de agricultura, y de sistemas sépticos;

- Contaminantes radioactivos, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o que pueden ser resultados de las actividades de la producción de gas natural y minería.

Para asegurarse que el agua potable sea saludable, la USEPA y el Departamento imponen reglamentos que limitan las cantidades de ciertos contaminantes en el agua que los sistemas públicos de agua proveen. Los reglamentos del Departamento también establecen límites de contaminantes en el agua embotellada la cual debe proveer la misma protección a la salud pública.

Toda agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, puede contener cantidades pequeñas de ciertos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no necesariamente indica que haya algún riesgo de salud. Para más información acerca de contaminantes y riesgos a la salud favor de llamar a la USEPA encargada de proteger el agua potable al teléfono (1-800-426-4791). Usted puede obtener más información sobre el agua potable al conectarse al Internet en los siguientes domicilios:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater) (página federal de la Agencia Protectora del Ambiente)
- California Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Division: [www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater) (página del Departamento de los Servicios a la Salud del Estado de California)
- Water Conservation Tips: [www.bewaterwise.com](http://www.bewaterwise.com) (página con consejos para conservar agua)

## Plomo en agua potable

Pico Water District cubre todos los requisitos y límites de plomo en el agua dictados por USEPA Lead and Copper Rule. Pero si se encontrase presente niveles elevados de plomo en el agua, esto pudiese causar serios problemas de salud, especialmente en mujeres embarazadas y niños pequeños. Plomo en agua potable viene principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con las líneas de servicio y tubería en la residencia. Pico Water District es responsable de proveer alta calidad de agua potable, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales que se usan en componentes de tubería. Si agua ha estado asentada por varias horas, usted puede reducir la probabilidad de contacto con plomo si deja correr el agua de su llave de 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de usar el agua para beberla o cocinar con ella. Si le preocupa la posibilidad de plomo en su agua, podría hacerle análisis. Información de plomo en agua potable, métodos para analizarla, y pasos a seguir para reducir el contacto con plomo se pueden encontrar en Safe Drinking Water Hotline y en <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## ¿Debería tomar otras precauciones?

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que el público en general. Las personas que tienen problemas inmunológicos, o sea esas personas que estén en tratamiento por medio de quimioterapia debido a cáncer; personas que tienen trasplantes de órganos, o personas con SIDA o desórdenes inmunológicos, personas de edad avanzada, y los bebés son particularmente susceptibles a ciertas infecciones. Estas personas deben de consultar a sus proveedores de salud médica. Las guías de la USEPA/Centros de Control de Enfermedades aconsejan cómo disminuir los riesgos para prevenir la infección de Cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles por teléfono en la USEPA, encargada de proteger el agua potable al teléfono (1-800-426-4791).

## Evaluación de su abastecimiento de agua

Pico Water District condujo una evaluación de su abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas en el 2002. El abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas es considerado más vulnerable al chapado, acabado, y fabricación de metal; talleres automotrices; estaciones de gasolina; a químicos, procesamiento petrolero, y almacenaje; a flotas de camiones y terminales de autobuses; al procesamiento de alimentos; la reparación y fabricación de muebles; a estacionamientos; a complejos y edificios de oficina; sistemas de colección de alcantarillados; a pozos de agua; a la elaboración y fabricación de madera, pasta, y papel; a depósitos bajo tierra y basureros; al mantenimiento de yardas ferroviarias y áreas de combustible; a la manufactura de electricidad y productos electrónicos; a tintorerías; a talleres de carrocería; a basureros y áreas de almacenamiento para chatarra; estacionamientos y centros comerciales; procesamiento y manufactura de madera; oficinas veterinarias; estaciones de bomberos; laboratorios; alquiler almacén; y hospitales. Usted puede obtener una copia de esta evaluación si se comunica con nuestras oficinas.

Si tiene alguna pregunta acerca de su agua por favor comuníquese con nuestras oficinas del Distrito. Para mas información acerca de este reporte, o acerca de la calidad de su agua en general, por favor llame a nuestras oficinas at (562) 692-3756. La junta del consejo se reúne cada 1er y 3er miércoles del mes a las 6:00 p.m. Esta se lleva acabo en el 4843 S. Church Street. El público en general es bienvenido. Información adicional respecto al Distrito, calidad del agua potable, y consejos para conservar agua pueden encontrarse si visita el portal electrónico del Distrito al [www.picowaterdistrict.net](http://www.picowaterdistrict.net).